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WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Vol. XII, No. 3 | W. J. Lemke, Editor | September, 1962

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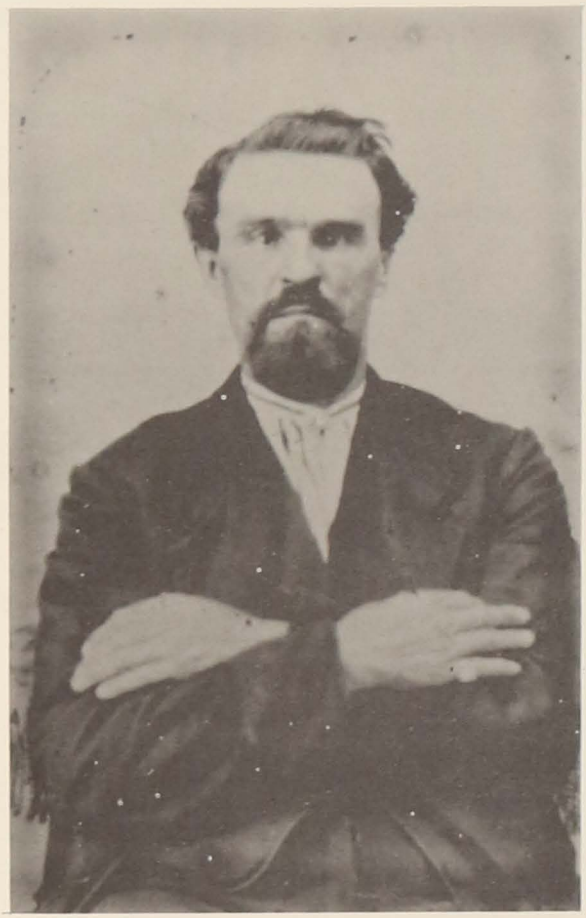
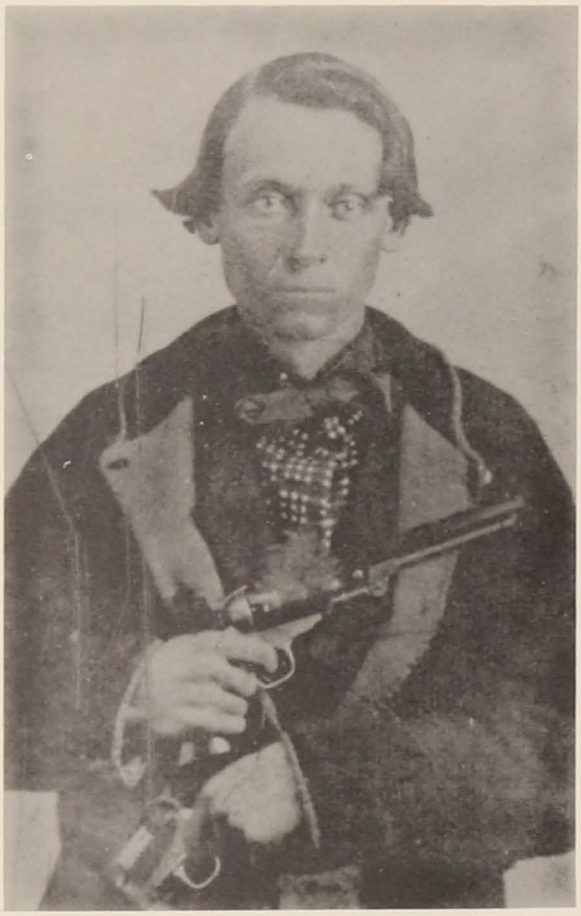


LOUIS SIMPSON



SAMUEL KING REED

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WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Vol. XII, No. 3 W.J.Lemke, editor September 1962

WCHS NEWS BRIEFS

The last issue of FLASHBACK for 1962 is scheduled for December. It will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the battle of Prairie Grove which was fought in our county on Sunday, Dec. 7, 1862.

---wchs---

The September issue of the Ozarks Mountaineer, published at Branson, Mo., carried a full-page spread of pictures of "Ole Homes That Still Survive in Fayetteville." The homes are the Walker, Stone, Gregg, Gunter, Yell and Futrall homes. The pictures were furnished by the WCHS.

---wchs---

The sixth in the series of 12 markers being erected by the Pea Ridge Memorial Association was dedicated on Sept. 20. It marks the site of Camp Stephens, established by Gen.N.B.Pearce in July 1861 and occupied by Gen. S. R. Curtis after the battle of Pea Ridge. A $1 bill sent to Miss Eva Patterson, secretary, Pea Ridge, Ark., will make you a member of the Memorial Association and put your name on the mailing list.

---wchs---

On Sept. 11 your editor spoke to the Retail Merchants division ofthe Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce. Subject: "Historic Fayetteville." The C of C has asked our Society to prepare the material for a folder listing Fayetteville's historic spots.

---wchs---

Our president, Tom Feathers, journeyed to Russellville to speak to the Arkansas Valley Historical Society on the battle of Prairie Grove. Editor W.J.Lemke will discuss the battle at a meeting of the Civil War Round Table at Springfield, Mo. on Nov. 14.

---wchs---

On Sept. 9 we attended a meeting of the NW Arkansas A rchaeological Society, held in Fayetteville's new public library.More than a hundred amateur archaeologists were present, showed their Indian relics, exchanged information, listened to an illustrated talk by our WCHS secretary, Deane G. Carter, on an archaeological exploration in Turkey in which he participated. This society publishes a bulletin called "The A rkansas Amateur."Any of our WCHS members who are interested can write to H.R.McPherson, Route 8, Fayetteville.

---wchs---

Those of our WCHS members who are not members of the Arkansas Genealogical Society and do not see The Arkansas Family Historian might like to know that the current issue contains a list of early Washington Co. wills, cemetery lists for the Rutherford and Neale cemeteries, some notes about the McGarrah family of our county, and nearly a hundred letters from persons interested in genealogical research. Miss Bernice Karnes is secretary of the AGS. Address: Box 237, Fayetteville, Ark.

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"TO CORRECT A GROSS ERROR"

Dear Mr. Lemke:

I read the March issue of Flashback with much interest. However, there was one statement p.36, in notes from Harper's Weekly, which was, and I quote as follows:"All the Indian tribes were doubtless gratified by the spectacle that was being afforded them of millions of white men pitted, army against army, in fraternal strife, and were willing, so far as possible, to add fuel to the fire of rebellion. They never proved an ally of much consequence to the Confederates, who had an eye father to their territory than to their services in the field..." This is a gross error and a false reflection upon the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes who fought so gallantly and sacrificially for the Confederate cause in the War Between the States.

Being a grandson of Col. Daniel N. McIntosh, who led the Creeks, and knowing of the leadership of Gen. Stand Watie and the type of Indians they led, Creeks and Cherokees, I must contradict that statement from Harper's. They were with the Confederates because their associations, kinsmen and environment for generations would have linked them with the Confederacy. They owned many slaves, controlled much land, and were rich in worldly materials and at that time they laid their all on the line. The South was defeated and they too were left only with defeat, ashes and despair. They fought for their homes, firesides and constitutional principles just the same as any other Confederate.

It is a historical fact that the last Confederate General to surrender was Gen. Stand Watie. D. N. McIntosh and his brigade (after all others quit) merely disbanded. Bear in mind that the Confederate Indians fought some 46 skirmishes and pitched battles in the Indian Territory from the 16th of November 1861 to the close of the war. This point I want to make clear: If they had an eye to the Indian territory only, they at least kept a great number of the Union forces busy and engaged there, so that the Union forces were not able to invade Arkansas from the west. I would call this of much consequence, especially to Arkansas and the western flank of the Confederate armies. Remember, the Indians were never conscripted.

I cannot, and will not, let any reflection on the Creek Indians led by D. N. McIntosh go unchallenged. His educational background equaled any leader in the Trans-Mississippi forces. He was Chief Justice of the Creek Nation, was the grandson of Gen. William McIntosh, Chief of the Lower Creeks in Georgia who fought with Jackson at New Orleans, a brother of Lt.Col. Chilly McIntosh, Chief of the Creeks in the Indian Territory who also served as a gallant soldier throughout the War Between the States. Much could be written, based on substantial facts of the Indians' participation on the side of the South during the war. Also, much could be said for Indians on the side of the North where they were betrayed and left to die by disease and starvation after being promised food, clothing and shelter by the Union forces -- being forced to leave the Indian Territory and migrate to Kansas. I have gone much into detail and have made this a lengthy letter but it was to correct a subject matter that volumes could be written about.

W. E. McIntosh, Principal Chief of the Creek Nation,
Tulsa, Oklahoma

EARLY TAX RECORDS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

by W. J. Lemke

The Washington County assessment records and tax books from 1836 to 1856 are in the archives of the History Commission, Old State House, Little Rock. The tax records begin with 1836 because that is the year that Arkansas became a state and county sheriffs and collectors were required to remit the state taxes to Little Rock. These old records give much information about the early days -- acres of land assessed, number of slaves, mills, tanneries, horses, cattle, etc.

Our county's biggest tax payer in 1836 was John Campbell of Cane Hill. His bill for state and county taxes was $28.75. He assessed six slaves, 16 horses, 12 cattle, and one "stud horse" valued at $20. Stud horses were listed separately and carried a higher rate of taxation. Campbell did not assess a "dwelling house", wither because he did not own one or because it was a log house worth less than $25. Most tax payers in 1836 did not assess their dwelling. Only two in the entire county valued their home at $50 -- Charles McClellan of Cane Hill and Wm. D. Cunningham of Mt.Comfort. Most tax payers assessed a poll tax, which was 25 cents in 1836.

The average tax bill was between $1 and $5. Only 25 Washington County citizens paid more than $7. These were the county's biggest tax payers in 1836:

John Campbell	$28.75	James Kinnibrugh	$11.50
John D. Moore	21.03	Wm. T. Larremore	10.87
Richard Bean	16.38	Ed Cunningham	10.25
Lodovic Brodie	15.50	Wm. L. Wedington	10.00
L. & W. Wallace	15.00	Samuel Wilson	9.70
Mark Bean	13.81	James Brandon	9.62
George Freyschlag	12.95	John Dotson	8.62
David Walker	12.60	John Conner	8.45
Edward Tilly	12.47	Nancy Fort	8.50
Thomas Smith	12.25	John Tilly Sr.	7.62
Henry Tollett	12.00	Robert Parks	7.62
David Kincaid	11.81	James Crawford Sr.	7.48
		Solomon Tuttle	7.10

It is interesting to note what property these pioneers owned. The following are typical assessments of 1836:

George Freyschlag -- 10 slaves, 8 horses, 24 cattle, 120 acres, and one "pleasure carriage." There were few buggies in the old days, and they carried a higher assessment rate than ordinary wagons. Land also was assessed according to its "quality" -- first, second or third.

Richard Bean -- 15 slaves, 6 horses, 13 cattle, and 266 acres.

Mark Bean -- 14 slaves, 6 horses, 11 cattle, and 160 acres.

Lodovic Brodie -- 10 slaves, 3 horses, 10 cattle, and 520 acres.

John D. Moore -- dwelling, 9 slaves, 12 horses, 26 cattle, one stud horse ($6), 320 acres.

Charles McClellan -- dwelling, 3 slaves, 1 horse, 10 cattle, and 280 acres.

James Brandon -- 10 slaves, 3 horses, 6 cattle, 80 acres.

David Walker -- 4 slaves, 6 horses and mules, 17 cattle, 680 acres of 2nd quality land.

James Buchanan -- dwelling ($25), 4 slaves, 3 horses, 6 cattle, and 73 acres.

A surprising thing about the county's first tax records is the fact that many men of prominence paid a very small tax. Some did not assess at all. Archibald Yell, who was Congressman from Arkansas in 1836, paid a tax of only $3.25 on 2 slaves, one horse, one ox and 80 acres. Since he did not assess his home, which is still standing on South College avenue, Fayetteville, in 1962 -- and did not assess it in 1837 either -- it is probably safe to assume that the house (Waxhaws) was built after 1837. Although the late W.S.Campbell always insisted that it was built in 1834. The 1837 tax records show that Colonel Yell had two horses that year and a "pleasure carriage" assessed at $200. That would be comparable to today's Cadillac.

Also in 1836, John Alexander, the county's first representative in the legisiature, paid only $5 in taxes -- on 6 horses, 8 cattle, and 240 acres. No dwelling.

Hezekiah Appleby of the Mt. Comfort community paid a $1.06 tax bill on 2 horses and 5 cattle. No land and no dwelling. John Conner of the Farmington community paid $8.45 on 3 horses, 7 cattle, 560 acres -- no dwelling and no slaves. Solomon Tuttle paid $7.10, Elisha Tilly $3.06, John Tilly Sr. $7.62, Edward Tilly $12.47, Josiah Trent $6.43, Adam Carnahan $6, Robert Parks $7.62. John Tilly Sr., Josiah Trent, and Ed Tilly each assessed a "stud horse", which upped their tax quite a bit. It is interesting to note that the Rev. Guilford Pylant, Cane Hill preacher, assessed nothing except one stud horse valued at $4.

The pioneer's most valuable property was his slaves. Land was uniformly assessed at $3 per acre. Slaves were assessed at from $200 to $500, and occasionally higher. Their market value was closer to $1,000. The ordinary Washington County farmer of 1836 owned at most one or two slaves who helped him cultivate his few acres. There were, however, some big operators, mostly agricultural, who owned a larger number. The 1836 tax record gives the following as the owners of the most slaves.

Richard Bean	15	James Leeper	8
Mark Bean	14	Andrew Buchanan	8
Thomas Smith	13	Ed Cunningham	8
Richard Tankersley	13	Solomon Tuttle	8
L. & Willis Wallace	13	Garrett Trammel	7
Nancy Fort	12	John Tilly Sr.	7
Dr. James Boone	11	James Byrnside	7
M., J., and Wm. Ake	10	John and H. Cureton	7
James Brandon	10	Adam Carnahan	7
Lodovic Brodie	10	James Kinnibrugh	7
H. Funkhouser	10	John Dotson	6
George Freyschlag	10	Robert Buchanan	6
David Kincaid	10	Henry Tollett	6
Wm. T. Larremore	9	Lemuel Tinnon	6
John D. Moore	9	Daniel Vaughn	6
		Wm L. Wedington	6

Owners of 5 slaves: James Crawford, A. Hardgrave, Lydia Harrell, Elizabeth McCann, Joseph McKissick, Hugh W. Simpson.

Owners of 4 slaves: David Walker, Jacob W. Walker, Thomas Wagnon, Wm. & Abram Allen, James Buchanan, Dr.Robert Bedford, Wm. D. Cunningham, Isaac Denton, Ellis Gregg, George Lawson.

In 1837, Sheriff Lewis Evans, whose name did not appear on the 1836 tax list, added his name and paid $11.73 in state and county taxes. There were other new names on the 1837 list, including James Leeper, $12.00; Matthew Leeper, $15.30; Moses Campbell, $36.78; and Alfred Wallace, $40.10.

The most important change in the tax records of 1837 from the preceding year was the listing of mercantile firms. Anthony & Brodie of Fayetteville assessed their stock of merchandise at $12,000 and paid a $30 tax. Maurice Wright, store-keeper of Cane Hill, assessed his stock at $12,844 and paid a tax of $32.11. Sutton & Gentry of Fayetteville assessed their stock at $14,000 and paid a $35 tax. The Wallace brothers, Leonard and Willis, valued their stock (mostly liquid) at $9,420, and paid $24.30 in taxes.

An interesting item in the 1837 record is the fact that the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fayetteville owned one block valued at $1000 and paid $2.50 in taxes on same. Another curious item is the assessment of Charles Washington who paid a tax of 77 cents on one horse and 80 acres of land. The wealthiest man in Fayetteville in 1837 was probably Lodovic Brodie, who assessed 11 farms containing 1,300 acres, town lots valued at $2,625, slaves valued at $4,700, 3 horses, and 19 cattle. His personal tax bill was $29.53.

The Washington County tax record 20 years later (1856) shows many new names, especially those who came after the 1836 assessment. These were the newcomers to Richland, Middle Fork, Fayetteville, and the northern part of the county. Here is a list of the large land-owners of 1856:

	Acres		Acres
David Walker	4,180	John Enyart	640
Thompson & Vann	3,230	J. C. Ferguson	640
Dr. James Boone	2,100	W. D. Cunningham	630
Henry Tollett	1,280	R. D. Crawford	600
Jane Kinnibrugh	1,095	Isaac Buchanan	574
Mark & Richard Bean	1,085	Harriett Crawford	560
B. E. Woodruff	870	T. B. Ballard	528
J. W. Greer	780	Peter Mankins Jr.	520
John Holcomb	714	E. M. Crawford	480
John Conner	670	G. A. Crawford	460
		John Crawford	420

This, of course, was just a few years before the outbreak of the Civil War, so a list of Washington County citizens who owned slaves is of some importance. The big land-owners required the most slaves. The 1856 assessment list of Washington County reports 793 slaves. Since the negro population was much larger than this figure, it is obvious that some citizens did not assess nor pay taxes on their agricultural and domestic slaves. For the record, here is a list of the slave owners of 1856 -- all of whom lost their most important personal property as a result of the war:

David Walker	20	Mrs. John Ridge & son	13
Mark Bean	20	Richard Bean	13
The Funkhousers	19	Maurice Wright	12
Isaac & John Spencer	19	James Moore	12
Thomas H. Lacy	14	Seneca Sutton	10
Dr. James Boone	14	Jos. M. Tuttle	10
		Miriam Dodson	10

The following 1856 tax payers assessed 9 slaves each: A. M. Wilson, J. and J. Parks, Dr. C. W. Deane, Presley R. Smith.

The following assessed 8 slaves: T. B. Ballard, W. C. Poston, A. J. Smith.

The following tax payers assessed 7 slaves each: Susan Crawford, Hiram Davis, John Enyart, Joel Howell, Robert Parks, B. N. Routh, P. R. West, Philemon Trout, Elias Yeager.

The following assessed 6 slaves each: Margaret Byrnside, Adam Carnahan, J. L. Dickson, Jno. Kennan, John Latta, B. H. Pierson, Jno. Parks, G. Trammel, Wm. Wilson, Emzy Wilson.

The following assessed 5 slaves each: B. F. Boone, John Billingsley, J. W. Greer, Jno. Lewis, H. M. and G.B. Maguire, R. W. Mecklin, George Morrow, Wm. McGarrah, Ezekiel Phillips, Z. Pettigrew, William Skelton, S. K. Stone.

While comparing the 1836 and 1856 tax records, I ran across this "Condensed Statement" for Washington County in 1846:

586 Slaves	$210,725
141,613 acres of land.	429,634
145 town lots.	11,950
8 sawmills.	1,820
8 tan yards.	2,150
3 distilleries	275
7 pleasure carriages	690
2,431 horses and mules	64,873
4,233 cattle	26,175
Capital in merchandise	24,440
Capital in steamboats.	212
1148 polls	

Total, $785,541. State tax, $982.

This statement was signed by "E. O. Brien, Sheriff" and J.C. Pittman, Clerk." Sheriff O'Brien (O'Bryan) has been neglected by historians. His 1846 report shows 586 slaves, an increase over 1836 but far below the 1856 total of 793. The "town lots" assessed in 1846 were all in Fayetteville. The 8 "sawmills" and 8 "tan yards" listed on the 1846 assessment sheet are clear evidence that many owners did not assess.

The name of Wm. T. Larremore on the Washington County tax records of 1836 reminded me that I had seen that gentleman's record in the old Lawrence County courthouse at Powhatan, Ark. His signature appears on several early deed records, including a deed of 15 November 1818 by which one James Smith sold his title "on the Glaze of Kenaw, a branch of the Current River." Larremore certified that Smith had "actually made improvements in 1812 and cultivated same." Larremore was a promoter-preacher-realtor, one of the more interesting characters of Fayetteville's early days. It is not known when he came to Fayetteville but his name appears on the abstract covering my home and other properties in the East Dickson street area. Some time between 1818 and 1836 the Rev. Wm. T. Larremore came to Washington County to preach the Gospel and sell real estate. He later went to Texas.

A perusal of the old tax records reveals many interesting things. For example, Dr. James Boone, one of our county's wealthiest men and probably its first physician, owned 4 city lots in Fayetteville and more than a thousand acres of land in Sections 7 and 8, Township 15, Range 30, in 1838. He was murdered by three of his slaves in 1858.

There are other early families that have been neglected in the published history of Washington County. For example, the Albertys, Samuel and George, both of whom are listed on the 1838 tax records of Washington County.

My recent research in the courthouses at Powhatan and Batesville, Ark., brought me into touch with many Washington County names, including Cureton, Alexander, Marrs, Sanders, Buchanan, West, Stubblefield, Searcy, and others. The earliest record book of Lawrence County, Ark., is dated May 1815. That's a long time ago.

Just one example of how county history ties together. In Deed Record Book "A" of Independence County (in the courthouse at Batesville), on page 48, is recorded a deed whereby Richard Searcy, Thomas Curran, Joseph Hardin and Charles Kelly sold to Mark Bean Lot 2 Block 2 in the Town of Batesville, for $62. The date, May 23, 1821.

Now, Mark Bean made history 18 years later when he was Captain of the Cane Hill vigilantes. He became an influential and wealthy citizen of Washington County. He died during the war and is buried at Parks' Corner, 3 miles north of Cane Hill.

So it was a bit surprising to find the Beans figuring prominently in the beginnings of Batesville, Ark. On page 50 of Independence County Record Book "A" is recorded a deed whereby Robert Bean sold to John Miller Lot 6 in Block 2 and his dwelling, etc. The date is March 23, 1822. On page 51 we find that Robert Bean sold to Thomas Curran Lot 5 in Block 2 and Lot 7 in Block 4 in the Town of Batesville. How Robert Bean obtained title to these lots is explained in a delayed entry, by Richard Searcy, county clerk, on page 56: "Robert Bean, for his donation of the town site of Batesville and seat of justice was to choose 5 lots in the town to be laid off on said land." Well, Bean selected Lots 5 and 6 in Block 2, 7 and 5 in Block 3, and 1 in Block 4. The date on which this was recorded was April 15, 1822.

The next entry in Deed Record "A" is on April 17, 1822, when a "Deed of Partition" is recorded, beginning thus: "Whereas the said Joseph Hardin, Richard Searcy, Charles Kelly and Thomas Curran are joint owners and proprietors of a certain Town or Town Site known by the name of Batesville, situate on White River at the Mouth of Poke Bayou" etc. By this Deed of Partition, Hardin received 28 city lots in Batesville, Searcy 29 lots, Kelly 32 lots, and Curran 27 lots.

Robert Bean stayed in Independence County, but Mark and Richard Bean came west and figured prominently in the early history of Crawford and Washington counties and the Indian Territory.

SECRETARY IS PREPARING AN INDEX OF FLASHBACK

Deane G. Carter, secretary of the WCHS, is compiling an Index for the 12 volumes of the Society's periodical FLASHBACK (1950-1962). Members of the Arkansas Genealogical Society will also be interested in an Index, because FLASHBACK has published a large amount of family history and other genealogical material during the past 12 years. Several libraries have asked for an Index. It is now scheduled for publication in December.

MY PIONEER GRANDFATHERS

by Clara E. Kendrick

(See photos on cover.)

My grandfather, Louis Simpson, was born in Franklin County, Arkansas, near the town of Mulberry. When the War Between the States broke out, Grandfather was already married and the father of three children, with another on the way. This last child was my father, Bob Simpson, who was born Feb. 17, 1862.

On the Simpson plantation near Mulberry, grandfather kept dodging around, trying to keep from going to war and leaving his wife and children. Besides he said that some of our Simpsons had been killed in the Revolutionary War and he did not believe in shooting down a human being. He managed to dodge U.S. service until after my father was born. Then he was captured by Federal troops and placed under guard. To save his life, he joined the Northern army in Springfield, Mo., some time in 1863. He fought against his own Confederate friends until the close of the war.

When he returned to the old Simpson plantation, he found that his wife had deserted their four children: Jane, Allen, Jess and Bob Simpson. Grandfather was kicked out of the home place and was disinherited by his father because of his disloyalty to the Confederacy.

All I could ever learn about his first wife was that her name was Elders before she married Louis Simpson. Grandfather found himself another wife, went to Washington County, about 25 miles south of Fayetteville, bought some land with three everlasting springs of water. There were many fruit trees on this land, said to have been planted by Johnny Appleseed himself -- fruit with a flavor that has never been found elsewhere. The ground was rich. Everything that was planted grew rapidly. When I can first remember, there was this land "in Section 5, Township 13, Range 32 West."

Louis and Margret Simpson had two daughters -- Samantha, who died young, and Jo-Ann. Aunt Jo-Ann lived to be about 30 years of age. Grandfather died soon after he got everything fixed so they could live comfortably on their fruit and vegetable farm. Grandmother Margret continued to live on the farm, and when she died, she too was laid to rest in the Edmiston Cemetery beside her husband and daughter Samantha. Their graves are marked with field stones and there are no inscriptions. I have been told many times where their graves are - just south of the cemetery gate. My father helped build the stone wall around the Edmiston Cemetery, as there was an unknown soldier buried there during the Civil War -- buried by the Edmiston women, as there were no men at home to help. When the Edmistons donated the ground fora burying place it was with the understanding that that grave should never be molested in any way, but repaired and kept up, as has been done in the past.

Grandmother Simpson left her part of the farm to my father, her step son Bob Simpson, and he was to give her daughter Joe-Ann a home until she married. Our father bought out the other three heirs, which gave him a clear title to the farm.

My grandfather Samuel King Reed was the youngest son of 12 children. His father William and his mother margaret were married in Bowling Green, Ky. and nine of their children were born in Kentucky. Their oldest son, George Reed, came to Arkansas Jan. 8, 1835 and bought the Isaac Spencer homestead in Washington County. In a short time his father and mother came with their other eight children, and the 80 acres of land was transferred to William Reed -- Pt. W½ of NW Sec.29, Twp 14, Range 32 West.

My grandfather, Samuel King Reed, was born Feb. 3, 1838 in his parents' home on Fly Creek, just a few miles south of Cane Hill, Ark., where he lived until death took him away. Grandfather married Ann King, daughter of Wesley and Evaline King. To this union were born three children: Laura, Amy and Johnny.

Fly Creek was fed by springs that came out of the hillside. Water was plentiful and cold as if it was running over a tub of crushed ice. In the winter, when the weather was real cold, these springs would smoke as though there was a furnace heating the water, which was clear as crystal. During the spring rains many kind of fish would come up Fly Creek that provided food and sport for folks who liked to catch fish with grab-hooks.

Samuel King Reed was a small man. He wore a size 5 shoe, so got his footwear cheaper than most men. However, he was among the biggest men in Washington County when it came to morals and ability. He prospered in all of his undertakings.

When the War Between the States started, Grandfather was among the first to join the United States army, in 1861. He served in different branches of the army during the four years of the war. He left wife Ann and his three children with his mother-in-law, Evaline and her husband, Wesley King. Grandfather bought horses and mules for the US cavalry, as he had a good knowledge of horses and mules for soldiers' use. Whiskey and vinegar were ordered by the barrel for each regiment. Whiskey was used for medicinal purposes; vinegar was used as an antiseptic as well as for cooking.

Grandfather was not a drinking man. Many times he was placedon guard duty and when food supplies were scarce and soldiers were hungry, he would slip in home to see his family. They lived in a big 2-room log house with a large fireplace at each end. One night Grandfather slipped in home to visit his loved ones when they heard the noise of horses coming up Fly Creek. Grandfather knew his life was in danger, so he jumped out of bed, rushed out the back way and hid in a field of tall grass. The intruders rode their horses right near where he was crunched down in the weeds, as he did not have time to make only a short distance from the house.

Many times these intruders were called Indians, but Grandfather said folks were wrong, they were mostly white men. Many folks learned after the war was over, that most every one was out to kill the first man that got in sight or range of a gun. Many times the men were killed so that they could get the animal the soldiers were riding.

Grandfather was once wounded and left for dead. By making them think he was dead, finally some one came along and took him to the hospital in Fayetteville, where he was nursed back to health. His wife and

children started to Fayetteville to see Grandfather. When they got to the Illinois River some white men took their team of oxen,wagon and food, and set the women afoot carrying their children. They waded the river and walked on to Fayetteville where they found Grandfather much improved in the Camp Hospital. They walked back to their home on Fly Creek. Because of scarcity of food, Gr-Grandfather Wesley King and Grandfather's brother Andy Reed took the women and children up in to Missouri where the fighting was not as severe and where food was more plentiful. Uncle Hiram King, Wesley King's brother, was living there, near Springfield. While in this little village of Aurora, Mo., Johnny died from heat and exposure. Later my grandmother, Ann King Reed, died and was laid to rest in a small cemetery at Aurora, Mo. beside her son Johnny. She was buried the same week that Grandfather was discharged from the army.

There are no names or dates on the sandstone markers used for tombstones. So far as I know, I am the only one of our family who ever went to this place, searching for dates. When I went with gr-uncle Long King and his two daughters, we found these graves out in a small cemetery in a lonely place. Uncle Long King's daughter, Mrs. Thelma Dillard of Stratford, Mo.,had searched every sandstone marker and finally found one with "Ann King Reed" cut in the stone.

Grandfather S.K.Reed got his family together, bringing his daughters back to his mother-in-law's home on Fly Creek, where she gave them a home and the best care possible. Grandfather Reed then married a cousin of his first wife, Elizabeth Holt. She was 16 years old when she took the responsibilities of wife and mother. Her father, Earl Holt, had died before the war, leaving his family well fixed financially. Lizzie (Holt) Reed was the only grandmother any of us children ever knew and she was one of the best grandmothers that God ever let live in this world. She too had been reared by step-parents. Her mother had re-married before the War started. During the War Grandmother's mother also died, and left her with what she called "Uncle Billy" Vandever. Grandmother's step-mother was Ann Collins.

During the war, when Grandmother was a small child, she helped hide their money under a certain June Apple tree. Their meat and flour was hidden in different places. One night General Price's troops camped overnight around the Vandever place, butchered and cooked all the hogs belonging to the Earl Holt family, made hoe cakes out of all the flour they could find, and made Ann help with the cooking. They tied Grandmother to the bed, telling them if they didn't tell where their money was hidden, they would set fire to the feather bed. Uncle Billy had pitched his money under a table, where it lit in a shoe, which was unnoticed by the robbers. One of the men went to the front room to heat the poker to torture Aunt Ann and Uncle Billy, when he noticed that the boy they had tied up had disappeared. Fearing that the boy had gone for help, they all left immediately. As they suspected, the boy had run to the Spears home and shouted "Come quick; they're killing Aunt Ann and Uncle Billy."

I am Samuel King Reed's oldest granddaughter.

Mrs. Clara E. Kenrick,
Nowata, Oklahoma

West Fork Pioneers Trek to Oregon Territory

The GERTRUDE FALLIN COOK PAPERS in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

by Bernice Karnes

Following is a list of the letters and papers presented to the University of Arkansas Library by Mrs.S.M.Cook (Gertrude Fallin) of Tulsa, Okla. Most of the material pertains to early West Fork families, especially the Bloyeds and Winns. Eli Bloyed,to whom many of the letters are addressed, was my gr-gr-grandfather. James and Nancy Winn were my grandparents. Here are the 23 items in the collection:

1. Jan. 2, 1830 - Letter from Tubby Bloyd to Ely and Polly Bloyd. The letter was written in Memphis, Tenn.

2. Dec.25, 1835 - Letter from William and Barshabay Corum to Eli and Polly Bloyd, Washington Co., Ark. Letter sent from Clay County, Mo.

3. Feb.18, 1839 - Tax receipt (Washington Co.) to Eli Bloyed.

4. Apr. 4, 1840 - Receipt from L. Brown to Ely Bloyd.

5. June28, 1847 - Letter from William and Barshabay Corum to Eli and Polly Bloyed, Washington Co., Ark. Letter sent from Smithville, Mo.

6. Sept.12, 1848 -Letter from Tubby Bloyd to Eli and Polly Bloyd, sent from Lynnville, Ind. (regarding his journey home).

7. Nov.13, 1852 - Letter from W.M.Tigard and Mary Ann Tigard and John Tigard to Eli and Mary Bloyed, Fayetteville, Ark. Letter sent from Oregon Territory.

8. Apr.16, 1853 - Letter from William C. and Bathsheba Corum to Eli Bloyed, Fayetteville,Ark. Mailed at Smithville, Mo.

9. Nov.19, 1853 - Deed filed by B. Gooch, Williamson Co., Texas.

10 Mar.27, 1855 - Letter from Barsheba Corum to Eli and Mary Bloyed, West Fork, Ark., from Clay County, Mo.

11 June29, 1857 - Letter from W. M. and Mary Ann Tigard to James and Nancy Winn, from Oregon Territory. Tells of formation of state government, slavery in Oregon Territory, price and description of land, etc.

12 Feb. 1, 1860 - Lant patent issued to Joel A. Combs, Fayetteville, Ark., with certification of record in General Land Office, Feb. 13, 1872.

13 Feb. 6, 1860 - Land Patent issued to Eli Bloyed, Fayetteville, Ark.

14 Jan.23, 1862 - Tax receipt issued to Eli Bloyed for James Winn.

15 Dec.16, 1862 - Oath of Allegiance taken by Joel A. Combs who had been on Southern side.

16. Aug. 23, 1865 - Discharge issued to Robert A. Fallin, Fayetteville, Ark., who had served in the Union army.

17. Nov. 25, 1865 - Letter from Preston Y. Bloyd to Eli Bloyd. Sent from Lynnville, Warrick Co., Indiana

18. Oct. 15, 1866 - Letter from Hester McMurtry to her brother (Eli Bloyed), sent from Newburg, Ind. Concerns election in Indiana and high cost of goods.

19. Dec. 28, 1870 - Letter from Hester McMurtry to Eli Bloyed from Newburg, Ind.

20. Apr. 17, 1873 - Letter from D.Walker, Fayetteville lawyer, to Joel Combs, pertaining to deeds made to Pernetty Combs and Peter Bloyed.

21. Nov. 2, 1874 - Articles of agreement made by heirs of Joel A. Combs and Pernetty Combs.

22. Aug. 9, 1878 - Letter from Henry H. Fields to voters of Mountain Township, Washington County, announcing his candidacy for constable.

23. No dates - - - Eleven hand-written recipes for: lard candles, candle twist, ledger ink, eye water, eye salve, tonic pills, coloring dye, German polish, galvanic fluvia, cinnamon, volatile liniment.

Items Nos. 7 and 11 (letters from the Tigards in Oregon Territory to the folks back home in West Fork, Ark.) make fascinating reading and furnish material about the pioneers' trek to the Pacific northwest and Oregon's change from Territorial status to Statehood. Writers of the letters were Wilson M. Tigard and his wife Mary Ann (Polly). She was the daughter of Conrad Yoes and Kissey Bloyed (daughter of Eli and Mary Bloyed). The Bloyeds, Tigards and Yoes families were among the first comers to Washington County, Ark. All three are listed on the Sheriff's Census of 1829 (published in FLASHBACK May 1954).

Item No. 7 in the Cook Collection

Oregon Territory Nov. the 13th 1852
to Eli and Mary Bloyed, Washington County, Ark.

Dear friends and relatives, it is in and through the mercies of Almighty God that I am permitted to make an attempt to let you all know that we are all alive and enjoying the best of health at present and I do hope that these frew bad written lines will find you all enjoying the same like blessings.

After a long and tedious journey of over six months we got to a little town called Milwaukie October the second and remained there about 1 month. During that time I spent 7 days looking around. Finally I found a place that pleased me very well with a little house on it and about 2 acres chopped off so I bought it and moved to it about the 6th of December. I promised 1 hundred dollars in work or money to be paid in ten months.

We are the best pleased you ever saw with the country although it is not as handsome a country where we stopped as it is further up the country. My place is situated 10 miles from Portland and 10 miles from Oregon City and 7 miles west of Milwaukie.

I must now go back and tell some of our troubles, sufferings and misfortunes on the latter part of our trip for at least two things of the way was more like pleasure than trouble. After leaving Green River we had some of the worst mountains that ever wagons rolled over. It was the Bean River (?) mountains. Our cattle was then getting weak and I had lost as good a yoke of cattle as I had or nearly so, for I sold one for 30 dollars and it was stolen. The other I got only 100 pounds of flour for.

After we struck on to Bean River we fell in company with some of the companies that went up the Arkansas River. At that time there had been little or no sickness amongst them but their sufferings and losses on the latter part of the trip was equivalent to ours on the first part of the trip. We got along tolerable well until after we passed Tent (?) (Hall or Hole). Grass was very scarce nearly all the way down Snake River. Our cattle began to give out and a great many died. My teams all died or give up except 3 steers and 1 cow.

Jackson lost all but one steer. James Gilbreath lost all his team except 1 cow and 4 steers so we left 2 of our wagons and every other thing that we possibly could do without and went on in 1 wagon. Before we left our wagons Craig and his wife died. Craig died 4 days after his wife. It seemed as if every thing was against us. It seemed as if nothing but lying (or bying) liges (?) would satisfy some of the company. Before Craigs death David Harer had cut up several of his tyrranical scolops. Afterwards he was ten times worse if possible in as much (as) he had several loose cattle running loose and knowing that we was short of teams he became very abrupt and insulting thinking that our circumstances would not admit of our retaliating or leaving their company.

He didn't know that it was only on Craig's account that we stayed and poked along with that aggravating and insulting man and others that are dead whom I shall not mention. Things went on in this kind of style several days. David had been appointed (captain) of camp muster and he became so overbearing that the boys was very much displeased with him as captain so we elected Craig.This David was much displeased at. In a short time our great and benevolent captain went the way of all the earth and I think that David thought the office had returned back to him but to his great surprise we elected John Winn captain. He never would pay any attention to any order given by Capt. Winn. When we came to the upper crossing of Snake River half of us wanted to cross. David and all his folks opposed it teeth and toe nails. So we told them we would cross anyhow.

At this they became very much excited to see such poor men do as they pleased. David said the captain might cross his own stock but he couldn't cross Craig's stock and that it should not be separated from his. John Winn being a freeman told them he would cross if no one else went but his hands. So by the time we were ready they were ready to cross seeing we would not be scared out of it. We went on together a few days and they stopped to -----.

By this time our provisions was nearly out so we left them between the two crossings of Snake River. John Winn went with us. I was taken sick with the mountain fever and came very near dying. Our provisions give out and we had like to have starved to death. We were over five weeks without any bread. We had to kill our own work cattle for beef poor as they were and eat them without bread or salt. Some chance times we got a pint of salt for 50 cts. This kind of living gave us all the dire (diarrhea) and like to have killed part of us.

When we got to the Grand Rounds we found beef at 20 cts, flour at 50 ct per pound, sugar sirup was 6 dollars per gallon. The next beef was 25 ct and flour 75 ct per pound. When we got to The Dals (Dalles) flour was 20 ct, beef 20 ct, bacon 1 dollar per pound, pickled pork was 50 ct, molasses was 3 dollars per gallon. When we got to the Dals (Dalles) I was compelled to sell my cattle for 1 hundred dollars. We got to the Dall (Dalles) Oct.12th.

The boats were so far behind hand that we could not get away until the 18th the very day the rains commenced. We landed at the Cascade Falls the 20th. About the 26th we landed at the mouth of Sandy. I had found Baird there waiting for Craig's family with 2 yoke of cattle. I had to stay there 7 or 8 days to take (care) of John Skean (?) for he had a spell similar to cholera. When I got to Milwaukie 20 miles from Sandy I had barely money enough to buy 2 days rations. Flour was 16 ct per pound, beef 16 ct, potatoes 2 dollars, molasses from 75 ct to dollar per gallon. At the docks potatoes was 6 dollars and everything else in proportion. When we got to the Dals we could scarcely walk we was so near starved and like all most hundreds of others had like to have killed ourselves by eating too much. When I got into the valley I went to work at nearly 2 dollars a day. Everything in the eating line is very high. We are living very hard but the people comfort us by saying they lived still harder.

I will now tell about the deaths in the company that I left. Huffmaster and wife and Manerva is dead. Uncle Enos is dead. James Harer and wife and child is dead. John Harer and wife and youngest child is dead. Craig and wife and child is dead. James Crawfords babe is dead. David Harers child is dead and Samuel Harer has been at the point of death but was on the mend a few days ago at Oregon City. I think they have not got to Stanifers. They had only got to OregonCity about the 23 or 24 of October. Nelsons crippled girl got shot by pulling or moving a gun as she went to get in the wagon. Evan Harer's child died. Lum (or Tum) Bow (?) lost another girl. Stephen Lewis child died. Nancy Graham and William Ingram child is both dead. Alroy Harer is delirious and is an object to look at. Jacob Rushes widow and little girl is dead. There was a great many deaths in the Evans route company.

John Winn and John Gilbreath are gone up to Bairds. James Gilbreath and family and sister Emily went down the Columbia River about St. Helen. I have not heard from them since. James Bloyed is living with me. When he got in the valley he got in with a doctor for 1 year. 5 days afterward he was taken very sick and like to have died. They was all so ill that he left as soon as he could walk. He came to my house Oct. 18th looking like a corpse. He has not been able to do anything since worth mentioning until lately. James says he doesnt want any of his folks to move to Oregon till he gets back with money enough to buy him a farm. Then he says some of the prettiest girls may look out.

According to my judgment Oregon is a great country. The people clear more money on two acres of land than you can on ten. Thecountry around Portland and Oregon City and the adjoining country is very heavy timbered. My claim has good land, good water, and good timber and in 10 miles of the principal markets of Oregon. For above the falls of the Willamette River navigation is no better than the Arkansas River. The range in the timber is not very good but up the river the range can't be excelled. The climate is mild and temperate with a heap of rain and we now have snow on the ground a foot deep for the first time this winter.

I want some of you to write as soon as you get this letter for if you do not I shall quit writing for I have not got answer to 1 of 5 or 6 letters. If you do, direct your letters to Oregon City P.O.

Gardens is still green. English peas are in bloom and we have plenty of lettuce yet. Pol says that if she was back and knew as much as she does that she would endure as much more as she has to get back to Oregon. She says tell the girls that John Wesley is as likely as ever. Please give our best respects to all inquiring friends and to the connection in general. N.B. Polly wants to know how many of the youngsters are married. So no more at present but remain your affectionate grandson and daughter till death.

W. M. Tigard and
Mary Ann Tigard and
John W. Tigard

to Eli Bloyed and Mary Bloyed.

NOTES ON THE TIGARD LETTER

The letter was written by Mary Ann Yoes Tigard and husband, Wilson M. Tigard, to her grandparents, Eli Bloyed and Mary Graham Bloyed. She was the daughter of Conrad Yoes and KisseyBloyed. He was probably the son of Hugh Tigard and Frances Kiziah McClendon. The names mentioned in the letters from Oregon arethose of Washington County people, mostly from the West Fork area.

1. Ewing Craig, b Ark. March 10, 1809; d. Aug. 18, 1852 of cholera on the Plains enroute to Oregon. He married Dec. 27, 1832 Jane Harer who was b. Feb. 19, 1817 and died Aug. 14, 1852 on the Oregon journey. She was the daughter of Enos Harer who also died on that trip. Ewing Craig was son of John B.Craig, b.ca.1776 and prob in Ark by 1814.

2. Benjamin Baird who met the West Fork wagon train at the mouth of Sandy River,had married MaryAnn (Polly) Craig, sister of Ewing Craig.

3. James Craig Gilbreath, b. Sept. 30, 1829; d. 1882 in Oregon. He married Sarah Tigard. He was the son of Cyrus Grainger Gilbreath, b. May 16, 1808 and Sarah Craig, b July 1, 1811; d Jan.26, 1848.

4. John Ewing Gilbreath, brother of James, was b Mar. 23, 1832 Ark.; d. Ark. Nov. 18, 1901.

5. James Bloyed, b. July 22, 1836 in Ark.; d. Ark. Dec. 6, 1906. He was the son of William Bloyed and Cynthia Wolf Bloyed. He married Sarah Jane Gilbreath Bloyed, widow of Eli Bloyed, son of Peter and grandson of Eli.

6. John Winn was probably a brother to my gr-grandfather James Winn, to whom one of the letters from Oregon is addressed. John Winn married Eliza Jane Craig Dec. 14, 1851.

7. Enos Harer sold his farm at West Fork, Ark., to my gr-grandfather Andrew Karnes in 1852. This land has been in the Karnes family since that date and is now owned by the family of the late Oscar Karnes. His widow, Mrs. Nora Robinson Karnes, is a gr-granddaughter of Enos Harer. Enos Harer married (1) Jane Craig who died Nov. 1851 and married (2) Elviry Dearing.

Children of Enos Harer and Jane Craig were: Norris, Evan, Mary, Hettie, Elizabeth and Jane who married Ewing Craig. Mary married Elbert Robinson. They have many descendants at West Fork.

James Crawford married Lucinda Harer April 27, 1848. John W.Harer married Sarah Huffmaster Jan. 21, 1849.

A RARE WASHINGTON COUNTY IMPRINT

Rollans M. Wilson of Route 3, Prairie Grove, who is a long-time member of our historical society, brought us a copy of a book that we had not seen before -- "A Practical Grammar of the English Language" by Rev.F.R.Earle, president of Cane Hill College. This text book was published in 1867 by the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Publications, Nashville, Tenn. Major Earle's introduction reads as follows:

Preface

> This book lays but little claim to any thing original. It contains some deviations from the older works, which it is hoped, will render the study of English Grammar easier, and give greater success to the student in the attainment of knowledge. In its preparation, the works of Butler, Kirkham and Smith have been freely used, and a general acknowledgement of such use is here made. With the hope that it may do some good in the cause of education, it is submitted to the public.
>
> Cane Hill, Ark., September 1867 The Author

Under "Exercises to be corrected" (page 132) the following is a typical exercise:

> A mad dog bit a cow's tail, which has since died. Albert has a pet pig, who was introduced to a handsome lady at the theater. He is anxious to find a person to take care of his horse, who is of a religious turn of mind. He should not keep a cow, who cannot milk.

The volume closes with a page of "Testimonials", from which we quote one:

> Rev.F.R.Earle's English Grammar is a most excellent treatise. It studiously and properly excludes all discussions and technicalities which do not strictly belong to an elementary work; and its other deviations from older books of the kind are judicious and important. I would recommend it in preference to any other work of the kind with which I am acquainted.
>
> A. H. Buchanan

It is our opinion that this is a rare book and we hope Mr. Wilson will see that it is placed in some collection of Arkansiana.

MASONIC LODGES IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

by O. E. Williams

From 1835 to 1947 twenty-one Masonic Lodges have been chartered in Washington County, under names and numbers as follows:

1. Washington Lodge No. 1
2. Cane Hill Lodge No. 57
3. Cincinnati Lodge No. 102
4. Elm Springs Lodge No. 154
5. Viney Grove Lodge No. 265
6. Sylva Lodge No. 282
7. Farmington Lodge No. 291
8. Springdale Lodge No. 326
9. Fayetteville Lodge No. 326
10 Valley Lodge No. 328
11 Valley Grove Lodge No. 336
12 Wedington Lodge No. 374
13 Goshen Lodge No. 413
14 Occidental Lodge No. 436
15 Summit Lodge No. 530
16 Dutch Mills Lodge No. 539
17 Lincoln Lodge No. 615
18 Brentwood Lodge No. 635
19 Summers Lodge No. 645
20 Architect Lodge No. 649
21 Fayetteville Lodge No. 740

WASHINGTON LODGE No.1

On the fifth day of November, 1935, in a memorable meeting which was attended by many prominent Masons from Arkansas and other Grand jurisdictions. On that day, Washington Lodge No.1 Free and Accepted Masons of Arkansas, observed its One Hundredth Anniversary with a banquet and appropriate program at the Mountain Inn Hotel in Fayetteville. At that time, the writer of this article read a short history of Washington Lodge No. 1 and the history which he prepared for that occasion was in 1952 revised, brought up-to-date, and printed.

While Washington Lodge No. 1 was not the first Masonic Lodge established in Arkansas, it is the oldest lodge in Arkansas, having had the longest continuous existence of any lodge in the state. The first lodge in Arkansas was established at Arkansas Post under authority of a dispensation issued by the Grand Master of Kentucky, on Nov.29, 1819, and a charter was granted Aug. 29, 1820, but was surrendered Aug. 28, 1822. Masonic meetings were held at Arkansas Post, the territorial capital of Arkansas in 1819-20. In 1821 the capital was removed to Little Rock and as most of the members were territorial officials, this lodge ceased to exist at that time.

Goodspeed's History of Northwest Arkansas, published in 1889, and other histories, say that a charter was granted to Washington Lodge No. 82 by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee on Nov. 5, 1835, while some say that it was granted as late as 1837. Mackey, the Masonic historian, says that a dispensation was granted Dec. 24, 1835, and for some reason, was renewed on Nov. 12, 1836, and a charter was granted on Oct.3,

1837. The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, dated Oct. 3, 1836, show that a dispensation had been issued on Dec. 24, 1835. On Oct. 2, 1837, Onesimus Evans represented Washington Lodge No. 82 at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, at Nashville. The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee stated in a letter to the writer, dated Oct. 19, 1935, that the old records of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee burned during the War Between the States and that his office had no definite information as to the exact date that the charter to Washington Lodge No. 82 was actually issued.

When the Grand Lodge of Arkansas was formed in 1838, Washington Lodge was issued a charter as Washington Lodge No. 1, on Dec.13, 1838. The charter members of Washington Lodge No. 82 were:

Samuel Adams
William McKnight Ball
Robert Bedford
Richard C. S. Brown
Onesimus Evans
Col. James McKissick
Matthew W. Leeper
Williamson S. Oldham
Abram Whinnery
Washington L. Wilson

In the 1872 Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, the following were listed as officers and members of Washington Lodge No. 1:

J. D. Henry, W.M.
J. S. West, S.W.
Wm. C. Roberts, J.W.
J. H. VanHoose, Sec.

Wm. R. Alexander
Abram Allen
John W. Brice
H.C.C. Botefuhr
Thomas Brooks
Lafayette Brooks
Wm. C. Blackburn
J.A.C. Blackburn
Moses Baum
Levi Baum
J. J. Bragg
Lemuel Black
Wiley Cosbey
James L. Carlile
John Crawford
Wm. R. Dye
W. F. Dowell
Linn Duke
E. J. Downe
C. W. Dean
Calvin Evans
D. Y. Ellis
James A. Ferguson
Lafayette Gregg
A. J. Gilliland
B. J. H. Gaines
A. S. Gregg
T. M. Gunter
J. D. Graham
T. W. Goddard
James Hood
T. J. Hunt
James Howerton
Henry G. Hartley
J. D. Henry
E. D. Horn
Alexander Hendry
James M. Hoge
A. B. Hale
D. B. Jobe
John A. Jones
H. S. Jobe
L. D. Jernigan
Wm. Jack
Alex Kennan
T. J. Kelly
John Kelton
Peter King
Wesley Lewis
George W. Lewis
Moses D. Lewis
W. O. Lattemore
O. L. Lotspeich
R. F. Lotspeich
Benj. F. Little
Morgan H. Looney
Wm. H. Mayes
A. Moore
J. C. McLelland
Samuel Miller
John Mayes
Robert Mayes
James P. Neal
J. H. Neely
Wm. J. Patton
E. H. Phillips
J. J. Payne
R. Putman
C. Petross
T. J. Pollard
J. D. Peer
J. O. Parks
J. R. Pettigrew
John Rieff
G. W. M. Reed
E. B. Roberson
B. M. Routh
R. A. Rutherford

J. S. Roberson
Wm. C. Roberts
Wm. H. Byers
J. C. Shreve
D. D. Stark
S. K. Stone
Frank Strong
George Shreve
E. J. Stirman
C. W. Smith
P. R. Smith
A. Taylor
Moses Tharp
Isaac Taylor
Geo. W. VanHoose
J. H. VanHoose
John J. VanHoose
J. S. West
G. A. Vaughn
J. F. Wilson
J. H. Wilson
D. E. Woodruff
J. H. Williford
Robert Warren
W. E. Zellner
James H. Stirman
J. B. Rainwater
James Walts

(Proceedings 1872, p. 122)

Officers and members in 1880 were as follows:

J. H. VanHoose, W.M.
R. Putman, S.W.
---------, J.W.
O. C. Gray, Sec.

Geo. S. Albright
P. H. Babb
L. Baum
M. Baum
L. H. Belote
James Blackburn
D. H. Blackmer
J. L. Blakely
T. K. Boles
L. F. Boone
J. J. Bragg
J. J. Bristo
L. Brooks
J. W. Buie
J. L. Carlile
C. C. Conner
C. M. Cox
J. A. Daints
H. Z. Dinsmore
W. F. Dowell
D. Y. Ellis
J. A. Ferguson
O. C. Gray
A. S. Gregg
L. Gregg
T. M. Gunter
J. T. Ham
J. Hammontreer
M. R. Hanger
M. L. Harrison
J. Haycraft
W. F. Harris
A. Hendry
B. M. Hughes
T. J. Hunt
W. A. Jack
J. S. Jones
T. J. Kelly
J. Kelton
Wm. Knight
G. T. Lake
B. Marion
J. Mayes
J. J. McClelland
M. M. McLanahan
J. A. Murphy
J. C. C. Patton
J. R. Pettigrew
T. J. Pollard
R. Putman
J. B. Rainwater
G. W. M. Reed
W. C. Roberts
O. F. Russell
J. Schill
W. D. Southworth
P. R. Smith
J. R. Southworth
Wm. A. Scott
S. K. Stone
C. L. Summers
G. B. Suttle
A. Taylor
M. Tharp
William T rogden
J. H. VanHoose
J. J. Vaulx
H. H. Wayland
William Whitlow
F. M. Wilhite
L. L. Wolverton
H. D. Wood

(Proceedings 1880, p. 111)

Officers and members in 1884 were:

W. B. Welch, W.M.
A. B. Hale, S.W.
R. Putman, J.W.
Chas. W. Trott, Treas.
E. B. Wall, Sec.

J. S. Hurlbut, S.D.
J. L. Carlile, J.D.
J. C. McClelland, Tyler
A. S. Gregg Sr., Steward
C. P. Conrad Jr., Steward

Geo. S. Albright
John Alton
P. H. Babb
Moses Baum
Lee Baum
J.A.C. Blackburn
S. H. Blackmer
J. L. Blakely
J. L. Benbrook
C. Boles
J. W. Buie
E. B. Carden
J. L. Carlile
C. C. Conner
C. P. Conrad
J. H. Cooper
D.W.C. Davenport
M. T. Devin
H. A. Dinsmore
W. F. Dowell
D. Y. Ellis
J. A. Ferguson
B. F. Fortner
O. C. Gray
H. S. Gray
A. S. Gregg Sr.
A. S. Gregg Jr.
L. Gregg
T. M. Gunter
A. B. Hale
T. J. Ham
W. D. Harris
M. LaRue Harrison
A. Hendry
J. S. Hurlbut
Wm. A. Jack
H. P. Jenkins
Wm. M. Knight
J. W. Lewis
P. N. Littlejohn
E. Loy
Benjamin Marion
John Mayes
M. M. McClanahan
James McNulty
A. A. Moore
James A. Murphy
A. B. Newsom
J. B. Nix
J. R. Pettigrew
T. J. Pollard
R. Putman
J. B. Rainwater
H. F. Reagan
J. A. Reed
W. C. Roberts
T. J. Rogers
O. F. Russell
P. R. Smith
B. F. Smith
J. R. Southworth
Stephen K. Stone
C. L. Summers
G. B. Suttle
J. M. Thurman
C. W. Trott
J. H. VanHoose
J. D. VanWinkle
J. J. Vaulx
E. B. Wall
W. B. Welch
W. H. Whitlow
A. L. Williams
H. D. Wood

(Proceedings 1884, pp 145-6)

Members of Washington Lodge No. 1 have held the following offices in the Grand Lodge of Arkansas:

Onesimus Evans, Grand Master 1840
W. L. Wilson, Grand Junior Warden, 1838-39
Samuel Adams, Grand Junior Warden, 1840
R. P. Pulliam, Grand Master 1848
J. H. VanHoose, Grand Master, 1880
O. C. Gray, Grand Orator 1870
Grant C. Smith, Grand Orator 1922
O. E. Williams, Grand Orator 1933
Julius A. Laner, Grand Master 1959

Washington Lodge now has 500 members. Gerrit DeBoer is Master and Jim J. Woods is secretary.

CANE HILL LODGE No. 57

Cane Hill Lodge No. 57 was chartered on Nov. 4, 1852 at Cane Hill Ark., with the following principal officers:

N. B. Dannenburg, W.M.
James G. Walker, S.W.
J. D. Lowery, J.W.

The records were burned during the war and all records up to Aug. 3, 1865 were destroyed. At that time, J.A.L.McColloch was elected W.M.; W. Scott, S.W.; L.W.Yates, J.W.; and Clem McColloch, Sec.

Worshipful Masters from 1866 were as follows:

1866 - Wm. B. Welch
1867 - J. M. Lacy
1868 - E. W. McClure
1869 - F. R. Earle
1870 - R. D. Hays
1871 - James Mitchell
1872 - J. P. Carnahan
1873 - H. W. Welch
1874 - Clem McColloch
1875 - H. M. Welch
1876 - J.A.L.McColloch
1877 - J. P. Carnahan
1878 - J. A. Buchanan
1879 - T. S. Tennant
1880 - W. B. Welch
1881 - W. B. Welch
1882 - R. H. Bean
1883 - W. L. Routh
1884 - W. L. Routh
1885 - Y. W. Blackburn
1886 - Y. W. Blackburn
1887 - Y. W. Blackburn
1888 - J. P. Carnahan
1889 - J. P. Carnahan
1890 - Y. W. Blackburn
1891 - W. M. Welch
1892 - J. C. Delap
1893 - T. E. Hodges
1894 - Pleas West
1895 - J. C. Delap
1896 - T. E. Hodges
1897 - Clem McColloch
1898 - Clem McColloch
1899 - Clem McColloch
1900 - Clem McColloch
1901 - Clem McColloch
1902 - Clem McColloch
1903 - C. A. Parker
1904 - W. C. Allen
1905 - C. A. Parker
1906 - T. W. Blackburn
1907 - John Delap
1908 - G. W. Drummond
1909 - T. W. Blackburn
1910 - T. W. Blackburn
1911 - G. W. Drummond
1912 - J. A. Miller
1913 - J. A. Miller
1914 - J. A. Miller
1915 - J. B. West
1916 - J. L. Bean
1917 - Harry Delap
1918 - Harry Delap
1919 - W. V. Hodges
1920 - Sam Hodges
1921 - B. Brewster
1922 - L. M. Brewster
1923 - J. A. Tibbetts
1924 - H. M. Pyeatt
1925 - J. A. Little
1926 - F. W. Patterson
1927 - F. W. Patterson
1928 - C. W. Davis
1929 - C. W. Davis
1930 - C. W. Davis
1931 - C. W. Davis
1932 - J. A. Miller
1933 - W. W. Yates
1934 - G. W. Copley
1935 - A.J.McKinster
1936 - C. W. Davis
1937 - C. W. Davis
1938 - W. W. Yates
1939 - J. A. Little
1940 - P. W. Copley
1941 - H. W. Copley
1942 - S. P. Cole
1943 - Paul Shaw
1944 - C. W. Davis
1945 - Paul Shaw
1946 - Max McKinster
1947 - Paul Shaw
1948 - Paul Shaw
1949 - G.L. Tennison
1950 - Hubert Brock
1951 - Carl Kidd
1952 - Jesse Wright
1953 - Charlie Yeatt
1954 - Vernon Latta
1955 - Roy Marlor
1956 - Jess Wright
1957 - Willard Green
1958 - Marvin Reed
1959 - AdolphWhelchel
1960 - Jim B.Trewhitt
1961 - Curtis Reed

The members of Cane Hill Lodge in 1872 were:

A. J. Buchanan
P. R. Boles
Wm. Brodie
Jesse Blockman
F. H. Bear
John T. Booth
J. P. Carnahan
J. N. Crawford
T. A. Dyche
E. C. Dyche
J. B. Davis
F. R. Earle
Ira Ferguson
William Hern
John B. Harrelson
R. D. Hays
M. F. Foslner
Alexander Kinion
John B. Landers
Wm. M. Lennis
Thomas Leach
J.A.L. McColloch
Clem McColloch
E. W. McClellan
E. W. McClure
Wm. Mitchell
James Mitchell
Samuel McColloch
James Moon
David Maus
Alex Maus
W. D. McBride
H. C. Pyeatt
E. C. Powell
Rufus Scott
George Scott
H. S. Shipley
Thos. S. Tennant
Addison Tennant
W. B. Welch
A. G. West
Ira Whittenburg
L. W. Yates

(Proceedings 1872, p. 146)

In 1880 the officers and members of Cane Hill Lodge were as follows:
Thos. B. Tennant, W.M.
Valentine English, S.W.
Addison Tennant, J.W.
Harrison M. Welch, Sec.

Members in 1880:

W. C. Allen
J. A. Buchanan
W. B. Brodie
R. H. Bean
P. R. Gates
Jesse Blakemore
J. P. Carnahan
I. N. Crawford
T. A. Dyche
J. W. Droke
F. R. Earle
Valentine English
J. A. Fogg
William Hearn
R. D. Hays
C. M. Henry
J. M. Juns
S. H. Johnston
A. M. Newman
W. M. Lewis
Thomas Leach
J.A.L. McColloch
E. W. McClellan
E. W. McClure
William Mitchell
James Moon
W. G. McPhetridge
N. C. Moon
W. I. McBride
J. J. McBride
J. T. Moon
H. C. Pyeatt
Henry Radoker
J. B. Russell
Rufus Seay
H. S. Shipley
C. C. Smith
Addison Tennant
W. B. Welch
A. G. West
Ira Whittenberg
H. M. Welch
C. A. Welch
J. D. Webber
E. W. Yates
J. L. Yates

(Proceedings 1880, p. 124)

The membership in 1884 was:

Hugh L. Routh, W.M.
W. C. Allen, S.W.
T. W. Blackburn, J.W.
W. D. McBride, Treas.
A. G. West, Sec.
W. B. Brodie, S.D.
N. C. Moon, J.D.
W. F. Easterly, Tyler

W. C. Allen
P. R. Bates
R. H. Bean
T. W. Blackburn
J. L. Blakemore
W. B. Brodie
J. A. Buchanan
J. P. Carnahan
J. N. Crawford
T. A. Dyche
F. R. Earle
W. F. Easterley
Val English
J. A. Fogg
W. L. Gwalney
C. H. Henry
Wm. Lewis
W. D. McBride
J.A.L. McColloch
E. W. McClure
Wm. Mitchell
N. C. Moon
H. C. Pyeatt
Henry Rodecker
Hugh L. Routh
E. J. Warren
A. G. West
C. A. Welch
J. D. Wilbur

(Proceedings 1884, p. 174)

The present Master (1962) is Curtis Reed; the present secretary is Willard Green; and the membership is 52.

The next installment of the history of Masonry in Washington County will appear in an early issue of FLASHBACK and will cover the history of the Cincinnati, Elm Springs, Viney Grove, Sylva and Farmington lodges.

SOCIETY MEETS AND PLANS FALL ACTIVITIES

At a meeting of the WCHS held in the Hospitality Room of the Arkansas Western Gas Co. on Sunday, Aug. 26, it was decided to hold a program meeting on the third Tuesday of September and an auction sale at Springdale in October. Members are asked to donate historical relics, antiques, books, and the like, for this auction sale.

APPLE VARIETIES ORIGINATED IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

In a bulletin published in 1913 by the U.S.Department of Agriculture there appears a list of apple varieties grown in the Arkansas and Missouri Ozarks. Says the bulletin: "A remarkably large number of apple varieties have originated in Washington County,Ark., and several of them have become of commercial importance." For the historical record, we are publishing the apple varieties known to have originated in our county, as reported in this old bulletin.

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SHANNON (also called Shannon Pippin). Richard Thurston of VanBuren, Ark., in 1878 this account of its origin: "I have been engaged in this section of Arkansas since 1873 in fruit growing and know about the Shannon Pippin. One Granville Shannon, some 35 years ago, bought of a tree peddler and planted at or near Evansville, Washington County,Ark. quite a number of apple trees and when they came into bearing several of the trees bore the apples which, in consequence of having lost the labels and name if any had been attached, took the name of Shannon Pippin."

John B. Gill of Springdale, Ark., wrote in 1884: "The Shannon apple was brought to Boonsboro (Cane Hill), Washington County, Ark., in 1833 by a Mr. Rector from Indiana, along with a lot of other trees which he brought here for sale, I think from an Ohio nursery, and heeled in at Kidd's Mill, one mile south of Boonsboro. The Shannon Pippin being small and scrubby, no one cared to buy them. The labels were lost from the trees and Granville Shannon bought the lot (only 20) at a reduced price and planted them six miles south of Boonsboro, where some of the trees at least are growing." The source of Mr.Gill's information, he further states, was "one J.B. Russell of Boonsboro, who had operated a nursery almost in sight of Kidd's Mill since about the time the trees were brought there."

While the above statements do not construct a clear historical account of the Shannon apple, they at least suggest what appears to be a reasonable probability as to its origin, so far as it relates to the Ozark region. The circumstances as recited offer a logical explanation of the manner in which a variety of Ohio origin may have reached Arkansas and there received another name, in case the identity of Shannon and Ohio Pippin is ever established.

The fruit of the Shannon is large, surface very smooth, yellow,occasionally faintly blushed with dull overcast of whitish blotches and streaks; stem very short, flesh yellow, rather coarse, juicy, flavor mild subacid, quality good; season fall and early winter.

WILSON JUNE. The history of the original tree of this variety traces back to a period shortly preceding the Civil War and to the Earles Holt nursery which was located at or near Cane Hill, Washington County, Ark. Earles Holt died just prior to the war, and during the war period the nursery existed in what was practically an abandoned condition. Following the close ofthe war this nursery was cleaned up and many of the trees sold. In the spring of 1865 about 1,000 of them were planted by Albert Wilson, then a boy of 18 years of age, and a younger brother, A.J.Wilson, on their father's farm,the "William Wilson place", located 6 or 7 miles northeast of Lincoln, Ark. The farm is still operated by Albert Wilson, by whom the early history of this variety was supplied.

(Editor's note: The location of this orchard was on the Wilson farm, now on Route 3, Prairie Grove. Rollans and Caswell Wilson, whose father and uncle planted the apple trees, still live on the old home place. Rollans Wilson was a recent visitor to our WCHS office and told what he remembered of the Wilson June apple. He is a member of our historical society and one of the founders of the Washington County Farm Bureau.)

The apple trees were all several years old when planted by the Wilsons, as they had been in the nursery since prior to the Civil War. Many of them bore fruit the next year after they were planted on the Wilson place. In 1867 one tree in particular attracted special attention. It was the only one of its kind in the orchard. It was about this time that David Moore started a nursery near Lincoln, and he obtained scions of this particular tree, which he propagated. He then named the variety "Wilson June". The variety remained largely unknown until about 1895 when it was evidently "rediscovered" on the "Doufit place" a half mile north of Lincoln, where it then existed as a bearing tree (or trees). At this time W.M.Norwood began propagating it in his nursery, located 6 miles northwest of Lincoln. Since he began the dissemination, the variety has become quite commonly known, but the "Doufit place" is generally mentioned as the locality of its origin. The Wilson June became widely advertised but unfortunately was confused with another variety, the San Jacinto. Though these two varieties are similar in external appearance, the latter is subacid in flavor while Wilson June is sweet when fully ripe.

Just what the source of the original tree was can not now be determined beyond the statement,which appears to be authentic, that it came from the Earles Holt nursery, where it was started prior to the Civil War. It may have been a seedling stock that was grafted and the scion failed to grow or possibly a seedling grown for use as a stock but which was never grafted. That it was of seedling origin inthis nursery appears certain beyond reasonable doubt. The characteristics of the fruit strongly suggest that it was of Red June parentage.

The Wilson June apple is medium to large in size; color yellowish, covered over the entire surface with dark crimson stripes; flesh yellowish; flavor sweet when fully ripe; quality good; season last of July and early August.

ADA RED. This variety originated about 1890 on a farm 6 or 7 miles northeast of Springtown, Ark. Its history, as given in 1907 by A.G. Philpott, who planted the seed from which the original tree grew, is as follows:

One day, some 18 or 20 years previous, when he was working in a field, his daughter brought him two apples which he ate. They were either Red June or Summer Queen, he is not sure which. One of these apples contained three especially plump seeds, which he planted in a fence corner. The next season these seeds grew and later were grafted to Summer Queen. In order to mark the spot where one of the grafted stocks was, Mr.Philpott stuck into the ground beside it one ofthe tops which he had cut off. This top, which was a mere switch 18 or 20 inches long, formed roots and grew. A year later when setting out an orchard, Mr. Philpott took up the grafts and with them the "rooted top" and gave them a permanent place in the orchard. Before the latter bore fruit, the place was sold to Mrs.G.A.Stevenson. The same year it produced its first fruit. It was named Ada Red in honor of Mrs.Stevensons daughter.

ARKANSAS (also called Mammoth Black Twig). About the year 1840 John Crawford settled in Washington County, Ark., about 2 miles northeast of what is now Rhea's Mill. He brought with him seeds of the Limbertwig and the Black Twig apples. These seeds were planted and from one of them grew the tree which was later named Arkansas, although it is almost universally known among apple growers by its synonym Mammoth Black Twig. According to G.W.Collins of Lincoln, Ark., who assisted in making the first grafts of this variety, it was not propagated until 1869. Its fruit was exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition in 1884 and attracted considerable attention.

The tree is seldom sufficiently productive to render it a profitable commercial apple, even though the fruit has excellent shipping and keeping qualities. The fruit is large, highly colored, and compares favorably in quality with the Winesap. The Arkansas has been confused with the Paragon, an apple of Tennessee origin. Though very similar, the two varieties are undoubtedly distinct.

ARKANSAS BLACK. This variety originated onthe farm of a Mr.Brathwait, 1½ miles northwest of Bentonville,Ark. It first fruited about 1879.

COLLINS (also called Collins' Red, Champion Red, Champion). The original tree of this variety is doubtless a chance seedling and stands in a field 5 miles northwest of Lincoln, Ark., on a farm owned in 1906 by Samuel Holt. In 1867 G.W.Collins of Lincoln, who later became much interested in varieties of local origin, sowed wheat in this field. It was then a small scrubby tree perhaps 2 inches in diameter. It has been propagated commercially since about 1886. The fruit is usually not above medium size. Under favorable conditions it colors highly and keeps well.

HOWARD SWEET. The original tree of this variety is said to have been obtained at about the close of the Civil War from the "Holt Nursery"in the vicinity of Cane Hill, Ark. It was probably a seedling which was planted for stocks but not grafted. The original tree was planted by a Mr. Howard, whose place was located near Cincinnati,Ark. The claim has been made that it was identical with Lady Sweet, but it is doubtless distinct. It bears good crops of large, highly colored, sweet apples which have a heavy bloom. In dessert quality it rates as good.

KING DAVID. This variety originated about 1890 on the farm of Ben Frost, located 3 miles south of Durham, Washington County, Ark. It is found in the Ozarks at present in only a few orchards. The fruit is medium to large in size; color yellow, washed with mixed red; flavor sub-acid vinous; quality good to very good.

OLIVER RED (also called Oliver, Senator). This variety originated in Washington County, Ark. During the past 15 years it has been more or less disseminated throughout the Ozarks under the name Senator. The fruit is medium to large; under color yellow, washed over nearly entire surface with bright mixed red; flavor subacid, pleasant, and good in dessert quality. It is a fall apple and usually picked in early September. On account of high quality and beauty of appearance, this is a desirable variety where it can be grown successfully.

SPRINGDALE. This variety is another Arkansas seedling. About 1890 it attracted considerable attention and it was predicted that it would eventually become an important sort. It has failed to attain the prom-

eve.

inence that was anticipated. The fruit is of medium size; color yellow, washed with mixed red and marked with splashes of bright crimson; flesh yellowish, satiny, subacid; quality only good.

SUMMER CHAMPION. This apple is another contribution of Washington County, Ark. The original tree, now probably 25 years old, stands on the farm of W.T.Waller, located 8 miles northwest of Lincoln. The name "Summer Champion" was applied to it by the owner. It has been grown locally for a good many years but it is only during the past 10 years that it has been widely advertised among fruit growers. Very little appears to be known about this variety. It originated about 1840 near Tull, Grant Co., Ark., from seed planted by Abraham Tull. The fruit is medium size, color yellow, washed with red; flesh yellow with green veins; texture fine, tender, juicy; flavor subacid, pleasant; quality good. Its season is winter.

The USDA bulletin from which these facts were abstracted also lists a number of apple varieties that originated in Benton County, Arkansas. It was also possible, in 1913, to get photographs of some of the original trees. But this is 50 years later, and the original trees are gone and much of the history of the apple industry in Washington County is in danger of being lost unless some devoted local historians get busy. The USDA report of "Apples in the Ozark Region 1913" was sent to us by one of our WCHS members, Lacy McColloch of Kensington, Maryland, who is a native of Cane Hill, Washington County.

A VISIT WITH MRS. ETTA McCOLLOCH

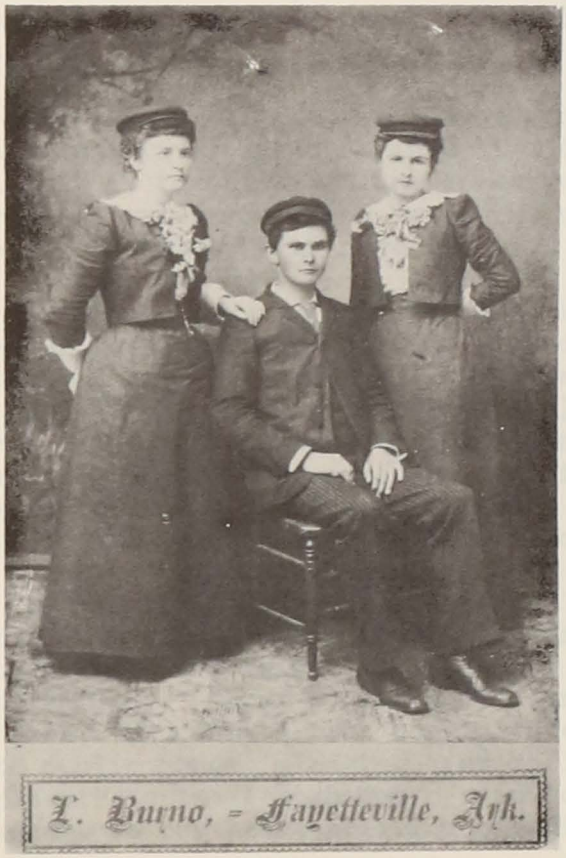
On June 5, 1962 -- a 99-degree day -- your editor, W.J.Lemke, and secretary, Deane G. Carter, drove to Lincoln, Ark. to visit with Mrs. Etta McColloch, who had come up from her home in Clarksville for a visit. Mrs.McColloch is 91 years old. Arthritis has crippled her hands and she has other infirmities, but her mind and memory are sharp. She was a Braly when she married Tom McColloch. Her grandmother was a Hagood. Braly and Hagood are important pioneer names of old Cane Hill. We discussed many of the old names -- McClellan, Yates, Pyeatt, Moore, Pylant, Bean, Bates, Earle, Morrow, and others that she remembered from her girlhood days. When you dig into Cane Hill history, you usually wind up with the Wright murders and the summary justice meted out by the Cumberland Presbyterian vigilantes of 1839. Mrs. McColloch remembered what her mother and her grandmother had told her. Legend has obscured much of the early information. But this fine old lady remembered that her grandmother (she showed us her picture) had told her that the hanging of the Wright murderers occurred just "north of the Moore mill." Which disputes other accounts that place the site in the center of Old Cane Hill or just south of the village. I am willing to accept Mrs. McColloch's location. Because, who am I to question the evidence of a Cane Hill pioneer? Mrs.McColloch had a photograph taken by Grabill of Fayetteville of a McColloch family reunion in 1904. We plan to publish this interesting picture in a future issue of FLASH-BACK.

LYCURGUS SKELTON and his twin sister **CORNELIA SKELTON**

born at Fayetteville, Ark., 31 January 1843.

He was killed 3 October 1862 at battle of Corinth, Miss. He was a lieutenant in Hobard's Co., Stirman's Regt., Confederate Army.

Cornelia married Robert S. Anderson 28 November 1865. She died November, 1913 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery,



JOSEPHINE ("Josie") CARTER SKELTON and her husband, JAMES LEE SKELTON, and at right her sister, OPHELIA CARTER.

Josephine and Orphelia were daughters of John Hall Carter and granddaughters of Houston Sisco, pioneer of Carroll County, Ark., and veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

James Lee Skelton was the son of John T. Skelton and grandson of William Skelton, Washington County pioneer.

James Lee Skelton and Josephine Carter Skelton are the parents of Alan G. Skelton, Vicksburg, Miss., who holds membership in both the Arkansas Genealogical Society and the Washington County Historical Society.

The photo at the left is the only photo in our files taken by L. Burno, Fayetteville photographer.

AN EXCURSION TO VAN BUREN IN 1882 ON FIRST FRISCO PASSENGER TRAIN

(Formal opening of the Frisco railway for passenger service from Fayetteville to Van Buren took place in November 1882. An account of an excursion to Van Buren is found in the Arkansas Sentinel of Nov. 23 1882, signed "A.A." It reads as follows:)

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Quite a large number of Fayetteville denizens boarded the magnificent train of cars of the Frisco road, to take part in the festivities to celebrate the opening of said road for business and passenger traffic to Van Buren.

There were many well-known gentlemen and ladies on board, who had in years gone by "rounded the Horn" in stage coach and buggy, and no doubt wished to contrast their terrible experiences of such travel with the new and improved transportation of 1882. We noticed Dr.T.J.Pollard and daughter, Mrs. Quarles, Hon. Ben Davidson and lady, Hon. Zeb Pettigrew and lady, Mr. Jack McRoy and lady, Perry Davidson and lady, Presley Smith, Hon. Hugh Dinsmore, Mr. Will Cravens, and others too numerous to mention.

The kindness and courtesy of the conductor, Mr. John Lopp, and the care and skill of the engineer, who together had charge of this precious freight, was the subject of favorable comment by all.

The scenery from Fayetteville to Van Buren is a panorama of inexpressible beauty and will compare to the loveliest views which intoxicate the eye on the Baltimore and Ohio or Pennsylvania railroads. The tunnel through the "Boston" or Ozark mountains (as it should be properly called) is 1,750 feet in length, dark as Erebus, and a signal exhibition of the matchless skill of the engineers of this great thoroughfare.

The valley of the Frog Bayou which the Frisco road follows to the Arkansas river, abounds in delightful and striking scenery; the stream itself is the clearest and loveliest of little rivers; which with its rushing waters here and deep blue calm appearance there, fill the soul of the beholder with never failing depth and admiration.

Our train was advertised to arrive at Van Buren at 3:40 p.m., but owing to unavoidable delays we did not come to port until after dark. Most of the Van Burenites who appeared at the depot to welcome us at the time appointed waited patiently until the stars came out and then regretfully returned to their homes. When the train did arrive, as might naturally be supposed, the facilities for transportation tothe occupied quarters of the city were limited and lodgings were difficult to secure by those not provided for in advance.

Dr. Fox Brown, and we understand others, had made liberal and generous arrangements to entertain visitors expected by the train, and those who were fortunate enough to be picked up were most royally entertained. Your correspondent and party were not of this fortunate class, and it was too "horrid cute" to see us going from public house to public house pleading for shelter for the night. "Na place!Na place!" as the French woman said to Col. Boudinot was in substance the answer to our heart-stirring pleadings.

It was dark and the moments sped, and the searching night winds found us; but no one said we will provide for "my dears" until the "Masher" of the Globe theatre, learning of our lamentable situation, cleared a room he and party had engaged, and most generously gave it up to the ladies of our party. We desire to express our heartfelt thanks for the kindness and generosity of the theatrical company, which upon their merits alone, deserve the liberal patronage of amusement loving people everywhere.

We returned Thursday well satisfied with our expedition. We are indebted to the kindness of Hon. J. S. Dunham for a basket of excellent refreshments,and to Hon.G.Wilcox and others for hospitable treatment.

FARE ELL TO ST.PAUL BRANCH
by Zillah Cross Peel
(from the Northwest Arkansas Times, July 31, 1937)

Business was picking up on Friday, July 30, on what at first was thought to be the last run on the St.Paul branch of the Frisco lines out of Fayetteville. But it wasn't the last run.

There were on the station platform, ready to see the last train, four district officials who made the trip of inspection on the special motor car.The men were W.J.Foley, Frisco master mechanic; E.L.Collette, district engineer; Victor Smith, road master; "Bud" Ross, bridge inspector; and Z.B.Claypoool, round house foreman, who had been with the Frisco for 31 years. Each man no doubt carried orders for the dismantling of the road which was built in 1887.

Since January 1937 there have been many discussions concerning the abandonment of the branch line. In a brief prepared by the counsel of the Arkansas Corporation Commission, it was shown that the cannery and lumber dealers along the branch line from Fayetteville to Pettigrew in Madison County would be affected adversely and that some of the plant operators would have to seek new locations if the St.Paul branch was abandoned.

During the month of April the Frisco officials received authority to abandon this 40.9 miles of road with their petition presented claiming that from 1931 through 1935 that the road had been operated at an annual deficit of $36,000. But this order was rescinded when Senator Caraway and Congressman Fuller reported postponement until Aug. 1, 1937. This order was to go into effect on Monday morning August 2, and with the "last run" to be made Friday (the train runs only three times a week), but another delay was ordered.

Eleven empty box cars were taken from Fayetteville Junction by the mixed train, to take care of the salvage. As a rule there are never more than two passenger tickets sold by the ticket agent at Fayetteville, but Friday morning there were five round trip tickets sold.

There was a truck load of freight shipments on the platform and some express shipments, but the express offices at many of the stations had been discontinued Wednesday. Too bad, for there was a big box from Lamandra, California and one from El Reno, Oklahoma. The freight ship-

ments consisted of a refrigerator from Tennessee; a big box of merchandise from New York; many cases of crackers from Fort Smith; two boxes of coffee. There also was evidence of much cream sold all along the line, as there were 30 "empties" (10 gallon cream cans) being returned from Rogers, Springfield and Kansas City.

Maybe after all Friday was just another day,or perhaps a special day, as the return trip carried a nondescript load.There were two coon dogs being shipped to points in Ohio; 200-pounds of walnut kernels to a candy maker in Chicago; there were 65 gallons of cream being shipped to Emporia, Kans., Carthage, Springfield and Kansas City,Mo.,and would have been many more but cream shippers having heard of the abandonment of the road didn't know how their cans would be returned. One man made a notation on his card "If train not running, return by parcel post." Out of Pettigrew there were six car loads of hardwood lumber, two company cars loaded with ties; one car of scrap iron. Out of Combs there were two cars of billets and one car of company ties. And left behind, owing to excess tonnage, there were on side tracks, three cars at St. Paul and two at Elkins.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the shipments was the company's office supplies from every station, consisting of stationery and tickets,scales and tariff. All that was left at the different stations along the line was the seats and stoves.

When the mixed train reached Durham, the Northwest Arkansas Times had reached the little village with the announcement that a telegram had been received from Washington, D.C., that the order for the abandonment of the St.Paul branch was to be delayed until Oct.1. The news was greeted with much applause all along the line. But when Fayetteville was reached it was found that the train was to be run only as far as Elkins.

Friday then was a big day all along the St.Paul branch line. More passengers than for many months. Visits with old-timers, at every station, brought out many "I remembers". At Pettigrew, a visit with 81-year-old J.M.Sparks, we learned of the work done by Hugh F.McDanields, railroad builder who bought vast acreage in Madison County; and of John C. Summers. All along the line one saw evidence of a wonderful corn crop, hundreds of acres of tomatoes contracted for. Canning plants were ready to start; saw mills in full swing. The White River valley seemed a happy, prosperous place.

BOOKLETS STILL AVAILABLE

Some good Washington County history is still available in our WCHS booklets. Here are 8 that we are closing out at $1 each, postpaid:

No. 7 - The Billingsleys and the Garvins
No. 10- The Letters of Robert Mecklin
No.19 - Journal of J. L. Dickson
No. 22- Greer Family Reminiscences
No. 25- Fayetteville National Cemetery
No. 34- Erwin Funk's 64 Years of Newspapering
no. 39- Bench and Bar of Washington County
No. 40- War-time Letters of A.O.McCollom

Send check or money order to Deane G. Carter, secretary, Box 237, Fayetteville, Ark.

FINAL LETTER OF SAMUEL DEE WOODS TELLS OF HANSARDS OF FAYETTEVILLE

The death of Samuel Dee Woods of Sulphur Springs, Ark. has removed a long-time member of our historical society and one of our most faithful correspondents. He had sent us much information about the old families of Benton and Washington counties. Here is a letter that he wrote us, dated April 12, 1962:

Dear Mr.Lemke:

In looking through Flashback I see where Clyde Hammers is putting out a booklet on the battle of Pea Ridge. I want a copy. I have inquiries from students in different states asking for material about Arkansas. So I need all the material I can get. I have sent Arkansas Civil War material to Louisiana, Mississippi and other states. The Benton County Pioneer and Washington County Flashback are a big help.

I am past 85 years of age. I attended the University at Fayetteville 1895-96, also Bentonville Academy 1897, and was reared near Rogers and Bentonville, also lived on Pea Ridge 1890 to 1894. I attended the old-time reunions at Elkhorn Tavern and visited in the homes of so many people on Pea Ridge.

I went to school at Pierce City, Mo. 1894-95 where I stayed with my uncle, Dr.Elbert P. Hansard, who was a brother of my mother, Charlotte Hansard, also uncle John R. Hansard who went to Fayetteville 1878 and operated a photographic studio until he retired in the early 1900's. His son was Charley O. Hansard who married Ada Moore of Cane Hill.

When I stayed with my uncle, Dr.E.P.Hansard, at Pierce City, Mo., he told me of many things which happened during the Civil War. One thing he told me was when he swam the Missouri River horseback and carried a message to General Sterling Price. The bushwhackers killed my grandfather Samuel H. Hansard, and burned their home. They also killed his wife's father, John Weir. Some of the Weirs live near Fayetteville now. Also Charley and Ada Moore Hansard's children live in Fayetteville, Lela Hansard Hodnett and Helen Hansard Lashley.

-- Samuel Dee Woods

NOTE FROM THE SECRETARY

Old numbers of Flashback contain much of the history of the early days of Washington County. For almost 12 years your WCHS has accumulated and published a fine lot of material. Each issue of Flashback is complete in itself -- there is no need to accumulate every issue to have an excellent account of people and events. Your Society has held on to back numbers year after year so that libraries and individuals might buy them as they became interested. But we cannot hold these copies and use up shelf space indefinitely. Right now we have at least 25 numbers dated from 1951 to 1958 that we should dispose of. We shall be glad to take orders at 50 cts per copy. . List your wants, or leave it to us to fill your oder with available copies. Address:

Deane G. Carter, secretary,
Washington County Historical Society,
Box 237, Fayetteville, Arkansas

SOME NOTES ON THE WOODS OF MIDDLE FORK
by Marian Brinson Lisman

Coincidental with your letter mentioning Great-Great-Uncle Jarret Wood as an 1837 Washington County taxpayer, I received a fascinating letter from Ada Achenbach Speer of Greenough, Montana (Deer Park, Wash. in winter). She is the daughter (aged 73) of Hope Achenbach of Polo, Mo., and of Jane Wood who was the eldest daughter of Henry Madison Wood (1838-1915) and of Nancy Jane (Nan) Benbrook (1848-1927). Henry Wood was a son of Jarret Wood's first marriage to Jane Strain, and Nan, a daughter of Ewing Benbrook and Mahala Fincher.

Mrs. Speer has a book of stories which she copied from memory from hearing many times the recollections of Granny Wood. Although she says much of her book has to do with the Benbrooks, she gave me a lot of background material on the rugged life along the Middle Fork of White River as experienced in early days by Woods, Strains and Benbrooks.

Henry Wood himself had an adventurous early life. He went to Texas and served as a Ranger until the Civil War. He had several exciting and close calls with Indians. During the War, he served with the Union forces in the capacity of medical corpsman - at least that's what we would call it today. He was sent to an isolated community to serve as a midwife and was pursued enroute by yelling, arrow-shooting savages.

At home on the White River, Henry's relatives were having a difficult time due to scarcity of salt and supplies and being pestered by raiders. (Some of them were neighbors, she says.)

The following excerpt may be of interest: "Granny Wood took me on Memory Lane, back to the hundred-year-old schoolhouse on White River near the graveyard, where they had picnics and dinners after church. The schoolhouse was 18 x 16 feet and had sawed-out windows that were covered with thin canvas in winter. The boys got the wood, the ones nearest the stove got blistered, the others froze. Pupils were tickled when the circuit-rider preacher, Uncle Johnny Buchanan, came by each month to perform weddings, funerals, etc., for the intervening time. The teachers had discipline in those days. They used hickory switches on the boys, made the girls stand facing the boys if late for class.

"Slabs with legs were benches; holes in the walls held shelves for Blue Back Spellers and McGuffey Readers. The children lunched on cold biscuits or cornbread, ham or side bacon -- wrapped in the same St. Louis Republican for days. The boys took cobs and wood from home for the fireplace, and sometimes had 4-foot backlogs. Girls made grapeleaf hats, jumped grapevine ropes, found smooth thorns for the new babies' didies made of floursacks. The girls had sunbonnets for school and split-bonnets of white for Sunday, with rows of stitching or cardboard in for stiffening.

"The camp meetings were sumpin! Many tales can be told of these -- wagon loads of families turning stock out and taking food for hours of sermons and visiting..!"

EXCITEMENT AT THE MOUNTAIN HOME SCHOOL
as told by Ernest Scott of Goshen

The explosion that I shall relate occurred at the Mountain Home school house in 1892 where a large gathering of people had assembled to celebrate the election of President Cleveland.

A Colonel Walker, who had come here from Missouri in 1868, was to make a speech. Walker had served in the Confederate army and Radicals in Missouri had threatened his life before he came to Arkansas.

Anvils and gunpowder were used in lieu of fireworks. The method was this: gunpowder was placed in a small hole in the top of the anvil. Another anvil was inverted and placed on top, and the gunpowder fired. The noise produced thereby was terrific.

On this occasion Berry Sherd was measuring out the powder, inside the school householding the can under his arm and shaking out a small amount into a bottle or jar. A small boy, the son of Sol Graham, was holding a lamp so that Sherd could see. Sherd asked the boy to step back but the boy misunderstood and stepped closer. The gunpowder exploded, killing the boy and his sister. Several bystanders were severely injured including Jake Overton who was pulled through a window by George Neil. Overton carried scars as long as he lived. Sherd also was severely injured.

The explosion blew the ceiling and roof up in the air, blew off the top log across the front of the building, and the roof came down to hang sloping on three walls of the building.

The Jim Mayes family lived near by and some of their children were in the crowd at the school house. This information has been handed down by the Mayes family and also by Jesse Green Mayfield 84 of Mayfield, Ark. Mr.Mayfield was 14 years old when this took place and is probably the only surviving witness.

ADMIRAL FROST IS WASHINGTON COUNTY NATIVE

James B. Childs, 1221 Newton St. N.E., Washington 17, D.C., sends us two clippings from the Washington Star, telling of the appointment of Rear Admiral Laurence H. Frost as commandant of the Potomac River Naval Command. Mr.Childs, who is a leading Boone family historian, writes as follows: "According to my notes, Laurence Hugh Frost, 7th child of James Benj. Frost (son of T. W. Frost and Polly Boone Frost), was born in Washington County, Ark., and attended the University of Arkansas. His sister, Mrs. Susan English, who lives in California, knows much about the family." The newspaper story says that Admiral Frost is a 1926 graduate of the Naval Academy, served in various commands in the Pacific during World War II, commanded the cruiser Manchester during the Korean conflict. It also states that he isa native of Fayetteville, Ark., and the father of a son now serving in the Naval Supply Corps in Norfolk, Va.

We thank Mr.Childs for keeping us posted. We invite him to write some Boone family lore for an early issue of FLASHBACK.

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